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CAN SEE THE ABBEY.

Visitors to Be Admitted After the Coronation Ceremonies.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Visitors to London who will not be able to see the interior of Westminster Abbey before the coronation may do so after that event, it having been officially announced that the edifice will be open from August 12 to August 25. The colonial and the native Indian troops will be admitted free on August 12. On other days the entrance fees will run from 6d to 3s. Invitations to the coronation ceremony have been telegraphed by the King's command, to the Mayors of all cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants. Rehearsals of the coronation ceremony are held with the exception of the musical programme, which has been made a special order for Friday.

A structure is being erected between the Abbey and the Parliament buildings through which members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons will have private access to the Abbey.

LONG TRIP IN A ROWBOAT

Two Men to Go From Cincinnati to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 4.—Nelson Morris, B. A., Ph. D., graduate of Berlin University, and Chevalier Tanned Yella, son of the Roumanian Consul at Malta, have arrived here from Cincinnati in a rowboat 18 feet long, on their way to Rio de Janeiro, South America. They represent the London and Berlin Geographical Societies, and say they will make the trip down the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, roughing it the best they can all the way to Rio de Janeiro.

Tangled Fishline Causes Drowning.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—Rube Padle, aged 29 years, employed in the Santa Fe office, was found in the Kansas River today dead, with a fishline wrapped around his neck. He went in swimming late Sunday and was caught in the line.

TO LOWER RATES

Railroads Make Concessions on Grain.

A JOINT MEETING IS HELD

Three Railway Presidents Confer With Farmers.

HILL, MELLEN AND MOHLER

Amount of the Reduction in the Charge to Tidelwater Points Will Be Made Known at Colfax Today.

SPOKANE, Aug. 4.—Grain rates will be reduced from all points in Eastern Washington, and the reduction will take place in time to benefit the farmers on this year's crop. The amount of reduction is yet to be determined, but conjecture ranges from 1 to 2 cents per bushel.

The Great Northern and the Central Washington branch of the Northern Pacific will be connected by a cross road, to run from the terminus of the Central Washington, in the Grand Coulee, to Adrian, on the Great Northern. It will be 15 miles in length, will cost about \$500,000, and will be built as soon as the surveys can be completed, contracts let, and the work done under pressure. It may be completed before January 1.

As a result of this arrangement, the Northern Pacific will cease hauling grain eastward to Spokane and thence westward to the coast, and will move its share of the tonnage to the terminus of the Central Washington branch. There it will be taken by the Great Northern and carried to Seattle, instead of to Tacoma, as heretofore.

DAVENPORT, Wash., Aug. 4.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The greatest aggregation of railroad talent that ever came into the West on one train pulled into Davenport at 9 o'clock this morning on a special of six cars, and before the magnates took the back track to Spokane in the afternoon they substantially agreed to make a lower rate on grain to tide-water points.

It was a great day for Davenport and the Big Bend, but the effect of the assurances made by the railroad presidents will reach beyond the confines of Big Bend and beyond the Snake River for, in the language of President Mellen, "the transportation interests of the entire Northwest are so closely interwoven that, like a card-house, when rates tumble in one part of the country, they must come down all along the line."

As a reason for making the reduction, Mr. Mellen announced that his company would at once extend the Washington Central from its present terminus, at Coulee City, to Adrian, on the Great Northern, thus saving a haul of 150 miles. This announcement created wild enthusiasm among the large audience of farmers which had previously listened to a very interesting speech by President James J. Hill, in which the reduction had been hinted at only in the faintest possible manner.

The Big Bend is exclusively Hill and Mellen territory, and for that reason, President Mohler, of the O. R. & N.,

RAILWAY PRESIDENTS WHO CONFERRED WITH FARMERS AT DAVENPORT, WASH.



TROOPS ARE ACTIVE

Vigilance Deemed Necessary to Prevent Disorder.

UPPER HAND AT SHENANDOAH

No Movement Toward Operation of the Collieries—Miners Ask for Aid—Tinplate Workers Decline to Accept a Reduction.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 4.—While the situation in this region is calm, the troops encamped here showed more activity today than they have on any day since they were ordered to Shenandoah. The greater part of the vigilance was due to the fact that the funeral of Joseph Beddall, who died as a result of injuries received in Wednesday's riot, took place today. Beddall was a brother of Deputy Sheriff Beddall. These men attended the funeral, and in consequence there were many rumors floating that they would be attacked. These stories reached the headquarters, and General Golin decided to take every precaution possible to prevent any untoward incidents while the funeral was being held, without too great a display of military force.

A platoon of the Governor's troops was stationed in one of the town's principal streets near headquarters, and one battalion of infantry of the Twelfth Regiment was held in readiness in camp to march on short notice. The funeral services were held at William Penn, a mile from here. The body was escorted by the Shenandoah lodge of the Masonic order to Shenandoah, and through the principal streets to the cemetery, which is situated on a mountain north of the city. A crowd lined the streets, the majority of the people being striking miners. Nothing occurred to disturb the funeral, and after it was over the platoon of cavalry was withdrawn from the town.

Company H, of the Twelfth Regiment, was placed on duty at the Indian Ridge Colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, near the foreign headquarters. This was done so that the town Constable could be assisted in case he was attacked while making arrests of persons who were in last week's riot. The services of the soldiers, however, were not needed.

Expectations of resumption of work in this territory are still in circulation, but there is nothing to indicate that these reports have any foundation whatever. There are in the Shenandoah district nine collieries operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Company, which formerly employed 12,000 men, and six collieries owned by the Lehigh Valley Coal & Iron Company, which employed 3000 miners. Besides these there are several smaller collieries.

The mine inspector for this district said today that where a coal company desires to place a mine in operation it is compelled by law to notify the mine inspector of the district in which it is located, so that he can make an inspection to see whether it is safe to permit men to enter it. Up to this time, he said, he had not received the slightest intimation that the companies are about to resume work.

The Eighty-third Regiment had another call to arms last night. The pickets in the vicinity of the stable saw a man stealthily approaching the horses, and he was commanded to stop. He probably did not see the sentry, because the instant he heard the soldier's command the plover turned and fled down the side of the hill. Three bullets were sent after him, but he escaped. The sentry on the next post also saw a man running in the darkness, and he, too, fired at the fleeing figure. The sound of the shooting aroused the guard and the bugle call to arms was immediately sounded. The whole regiment was quickly in line, and Company H was sent out to investigate, but the mysterious person had disappeared.

After that the men were not again disturbed. Colonel Hoffman is of the opinion that the intruders were about to make an attack on the horses by hamstringing them or otherwise injuring them so as to make the animals useless.

The camp today was quiet. Both regiments were put through drill and other camp routine. The commands have been indulging in some test maneuvers. The

Eighty-third Regiment on a test call to arms had one company on the double-quick march in two and the whole command in three minutes.

The arrests of the men who took part in the riots of last week were made today. Everything was quiet in this region today.

Orders have been issued for the First Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Major Updegraff, to hold itself in readiness for instant marching. Company H, of the same regiment, did duty today at the Indian Ridge colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Iron Company, close to the camp.

James J. Hill.



WON'T ACCEPT REDUCTION.

Tinplate Workers Stand by Wales Brethren.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.

The proposition made by the American Tinplate Company to its employees that they accept a reduction in wages of 25 per cent has been rejected. The vote, which has been in progress for several weeks, was tabulated today. The proposition was thoroughly understood by the workers, it having been explained that in order to secure foreign trade and a big contract with the Standard Oil Company, amounting to about 1,500,000 boxes, the general wage reduction would not be more than 25 per cent, and that the production would be increased fully 150 per cent, which would increase the earnings of the workers about 125 per cent. It is expected that while the majority of the men would work at a slight reduction in order to secure more employment, most of them are friendly to their fellow workmen across the ocean. If the proposition had been accepted the tinplate workers in Wales would be deprived of employment. This fact influenced many to vote against accepting the offer.

Marconi Telegraph on Warships.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The government has ordered that the Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus be established on all Italian warships.

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Portland and Vicinity.
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BIG LABOR RALLY

President Gompers' Great Reception.

SPEAKS ON UNION ISSUES

Demands Full Fruition of Workmen's Toil.

AGAINST ARBITRATION BY FORCE

Head of American Federation and Labor Leaders Deliver, at Mass Meeting, Stirring Addresses on Union Principles.

"We want more, we demand more, and when we get that more, we shall insist upon again more and more and even more, until we get the full fruition of our labor."

"One of the most foolish, I may say dangerous, proposals for obtaining labor troubles is the proposal for compulsory arbitration. Working people will never surrender their right of determining for themselves whether they will serve a particular employer or not."

These were the striking expressions of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He delivered them with telling effect, and they won the applause of 1200 people assembled last night in Cordray's Theater.

It was a great mass meeting of working people, men and women, where union principles, rights, privileges, and ambitions shone forth in a splendor never before seen in Portland. Every person who heard the arguments wrought out upon the stage before him, felt the far-reaching impetus of an organization which is directing the destinies of the country, labor and capital alike. Unspoken showed itself to be a world-wide force to which doctors, lawyers, preachers, merchants, capitalists, laborers, all and everybody were subjects. The right of labor to combine, for the legitimate purpose of selling its services, at their highest value was made to appear as the same identical right which prevails in the ethics of the entire business world.

The Right to Combine.

"What is your city but a union of men and women, surrendering a portion of their rights and privileges in order that the great good of all may be conserved?" declared Mr. Gompers. "What is your state but a greater union? and what is the United States but a vast union?"

G. Y. Harry, president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, presided. On his right hand was Mr. Gompers, and on his left Max Morris, fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Union, and W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Railway Employees of America. The last two men made winning speeches, especially Mr. Mahon, who swayed the audience hardly less than did Mr. Gompers.

Others prominent in local labor circles were: Charles Mickley, president of the Portland Federated Trades Council; A. W. Jones, president of the Clagmakers' Union; N. T. Jorgensen, treasurer of the Portland Federated Trades Council; J. H. Howard, district organizer American Federation of Labor and secretary Federal Labor Union, No. 378, Oregon City; J. N. Hamilton, president of the Portland Federated Trades Council; J. Adams, secretary Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.

Gompers' Oratorical Powers.

Mr. Gompers may be characterized as a speaker of strong oratorical powers. He has a gift of terse, pithy, epigrammatic expressions which are drawn from his incidents and pictures of common workday life. His intonation and gesture come in a manner which reflects long training as a speaker. His shifts, his transitions, his enjoining, all come first upon his hearers. He is not a bit, in fact, he might be classed as a little giant. But he has a large, full-rounding head, set upon a strong jaw, bright eyes, set under a heavy brow, that flash in his climaxes, a firm mouth, and withal a benevolent intellectual expression of face, through which shines the light of a sympathetic nature and a thoughtful mind.

Mr. Gompers applied himself first at meeting the charges of evil that are brought against labor unionism. These he refuted to the entire satisfaction of his hearers. Then he spoke in general of the widespread tendency in all lines of effort toward organization. He declared that labor organizations would keep on demanding more and more until they acquired the full fruition of their labor.

Right to Products of Labor.

"I know of no class of people entitled to more of the products of labor than those people who produce the wealth of the world," he asserted. He laid down the principle that workmen have the same right to set a price upon their labor and demand as has the person who has anything to sell.

"Organized labor does not stand for strikes," he declared. He delivered himself in strong terms against compulsory arbitration, and he said that if Government steps in and says you shall arbitrate, and directs for whom you shall work, then confiscation of property has set in; then slavery has been re-established.

Speech of Max Morris.

The first speaker introduced was Max Morris. He spoke for the union of retail clerks. "We have concluded that, in or-

President O. C. S. Mellen.



(Concluded on Page 11.)